EUROPE.

the German Empire.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE'S SPEECH.

The Russian Press on Prince Alexis' Reception in America.

ROBERT KELLY'S SECOND TRIAL.

The Row Among the London Republicans in the Hole in the Wall.

The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool, December 7, via Queenstown the 8th, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later mail

GERMANY.

Thanksgiving Day in Berlin-How the Americase Colchrated It-Prince Hobeniobe's Speech-Honor to the United States-Sani-tary Condition of the Empire-A General

As a summary of the Reichstag's closing work is by no means a pleasant task we propose, first, to easy a few words about the celebration of Thanks-giving nore, which was participated in by an un-usually large number of Americans. The morning services at the chapel were well attended and proved of great interest. Rev. Professors Fisk, of Chi-cago, and Mead, of Andover, were in the pulpit, while Mr. Baker, of Boston, delivered the address. wa to a generous dinner at the Hotel de Rome whose large hall proved far too small to accommo date all who wished to be present. Indeed, the dickets for this occasion were all sold several days beforehand, and it was decided, for this reason, to grand ball after the dinner, for which additional tickets were issued, principally to those who failed to obtain seats at the table. The flon. Mr. Sancroft, as usual, presided, and with him and with Mrs. Bancroft were seated the guests of nonor, Prince Von Hohenlohe, Director Philippborn, of the Poreign Department; Mr. Petre, of the British Emassy; Professors Dove, Gneist, Curtius, Dorner and others. Prince Bismarck, owing to indisposition, was unable to attend, and Colonel Bliss, of the American Legation, was out of the city.

The first toast offered by the presiding gentleman was "General Grant," and was responded to in ome happy remarks. Next in order was

PRINCE HOMENLOHE'S SPERCH, onse to the toast, "The United States of

merica." He said:—

Most Honored Ladies and Gentlemen—Should you travel through the small cities and market-places of my native Bavaria, especially Francona, you would not easily find a spot where one or more of the inhabitants are not connected either by lamily itse or business relations with the United States; and, indeed, it could not be otherwise. For long years of that period which itse behind us, in which ingisiation inhadered the free development of our everyday life, America was the reruge of thousands of industrious laborers. For long years of political wreating she has been the refuge of many honest combatants as the cause which has now triumplied. Through long years has Germany looked toward the free States of America with hope and consolation. In this way intellectual and material ties have been drawing closer and closer, and are now indissoluble. Every pulsation of American into is selt on this side of the ocean. In the last decade, with what intensences we watched the great bruggle of the United States for their Union. This aght was for our Union as well. In like manner have our struggles secured the sympathies of the people of the American Union. Of this we have received the grandest and sublimest proof, and I am happy to-day to be allowed to express the thanks of Germany. I offer, then, to drink this glass with you to the finited States of America. They were a support to Germany at the beguning of our political development; they were burgenerous and undying friends when victory perched on our banners. They will, I am conident, be our faithful allies in the peaceful development of our greatness. Long live the United States!"

The Chairman Bow proposed the third regular

OFHER TOASTS, toast, "The Emperor of Germany," which was replied to by Professor Curtius; Mr. Bigglow, exminister to France, with very appropriate and much applauded remarks, "The Day we Celebrate;" Mr. Kreismann, "The American Union;" Professor Dove, "The University and American Students," and Mr. N. Fish (Attaché American Embassy), "The American Minister." At nine in the evening the company

"The University and American Students," and Mr. N. Fish (Attaché American Embassy), "The American Minister." At nine in the evening the company rose, and soon after the ball commenced, and was spiritedly kept up till early morning.

Santanty condition.

Throughout the entire city the Chief of Police has caused to be posted large placards headed, "Gratulious Revaccination," Indicating numerous localities where physicians are constantly in readiness to operate. The fact is that the awful soourge, which has now spread to your shores, is still raging here, and even throughout Northern Germany, with unabating violence. In this city alone the number of cases vary from 150 to 170 per week. None of the oldest physicians recollect that smallpox ever attained so much prevalence and proved so disastrous to such numbers of people. They attribute it mainly to the presence of the Prench prisoners, few of whom had ever been vaccinated and among whom the disease first appeared is all its virtuence. A noted physician informs us that this baneful epidemic raged with similar violence in this country at the close of the last century, and also in 1801. He also informs us that this baneful epidemic raged with similar violence in this country at the close of the last century, and also in 1801. He also informs us that the same time measies and scarlet fever are also prevalent, and other diseases and disorders, due to the unpropitiousness of the weather.

It is to be hoped that the present cold just set in and the snow which now covers the ground will prove conducive to greater salubrity; otherwise even the political machinery bids fair to come to a standstill. On a single day of last week there were, besides Prince Bismarck, not less than three Cabinet Ministers suffering from Indiaposition and unable to attend to duty. And as to President Simson's ludisposition, which kept him away from his chair for several days, we are assured that it was a real—and not macrely a bilious—Bebel attack.

On the 1st inst., at twelve o'clock, the entir

pedient to introduce this model way of taking a census.

As for this city, now probably numbering upwards of eight hundred thousand innabitants, the wolunteer system again proved quite successful. Aside from the municipal authorities 10,000 citizens assisted in distributing, filling out and gathering in the above mentioned cards.

The Berlin Statistic Bureau has made use of the occasion to add a special card containing questions relating to the individual qualities and disposition of each household, with a view of ameliorating the sanitary condition. These questions referred particularly to the number of rooms used by each family, whether or not supplied with stoves, gas, water. &c. The results expected from this local consus, which will be worked up by the falented Dr. Schwabe, a pupil of Dr. Engel, and the chief statistician of this city, will no doubt reveal the causes of much of that misery which afflicts all large European cities, and to assuage which constitutes one of the momentous problems of the day.

The Russian Press on the Reception of Prince Alexie in the United States.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 80, 1871.

The Moscow Gazette of the 23d has a long leader on the subject of the Grand Duke Alexis' visit to the United States. The paper rejoices at the safe arrival of the squadron after there haying been for

se long time no news of it, and proceeds then to Thanksgiving Day in the Capital of the German Empire.

Thanksgiving Day in the Capital of the American diplomatists, devoted his leisure to literary pursuits, welcomed on the next of the American parties the sense of the next of the American parties the sense of the next of the American parties the sense of the next of the American parties the sense of the next of the American parties the sense of the next of the American parties the sense of the next of the American parties the sense of the next of the American parties the sense of the next of the American parties the sense of the next of the American parties the sense of the next of the American parties the sense of the next of the American parties the sense of the next of the next of the American parties the sense of the next of the n perial Highness, after visiting Washington and the President, will proceed to California, and on the pared on the largest scale, which show better than anything else how intense is the feeling of friend-ship which unites the States with qs. We believe in the sincerity of these feelings and their expressions, and heartily wish that the Grand Duke's words that 'our friendly relations with America can never be broken' should deeply impress them-

can never be broken' should deeply impress themrelyes upon the minds of both races. These relations are established by a friendship of more than
tions are established by a friendship of more than
tions are established by a friendship of more than
tions are established by a friendship of more than
the stable of personal ambition.

AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP WITH RUSSIA
is based not only upon the murual interests of both
countries, but also and to a great extent upon the
analogy in their fate and position. Both nations
have nearly at the same time emancipated indiyiqual labor, and both nations also had to carry a
deadly struggie under the eyes of the jealous world
equality anxious to see Russia as well as America
humiliated." Further on the Moscow Gazette comments upon

Further on the Moscow Gazette comments upon the General Signification of the Reception of the Russian squadron in 1863 and of the unprecedented ovations made now to the Grand Dunke; and while highly delighted about the latter the journal says it is "auxious to make it understood that America is now out of all did-cultes after it has concluded the Washington Treaty, and that this reception being, therefore, tree of any tint of boiltical demonstration must be praised twice as highly as it is bould have been a short time ago." "This," continues the Gazette, "is an additional reason for us to show by something substantial that we not only appreciate but also reciprocate this friendship. The reat disa-ter of Chicago would offer us in this respect a very painful but very favorable opportunity. All European countries, except ous, have exerted their best efforts in aid of the sufferers, not withstanding our friendship with America is everywhere a matter of common talk."

This frank appeal on the part of the great organ of the Sclavonian party has, for all we know, not yet had any sort of effect upon our Russian friends.

ENGLAND.

The Privy Council-The Lord Chief Justice and Premier Gladstone-M. Rouher in Loudon-Press Comments on the Shooting of the Paris Communists-American Passports-The Prince of Wales and the Freemanns— Plan to Referm the House of Lords—Eir Charles Dilke in Trouble.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 1871. The Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alexander Cockburn, has just sent to the London newspapers for publication some correspondence he has had with Mr. Gladstone in reference to the recent ap-pointment of Sir Robert Coiller to a seat in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In his first

dicial Committee of the Privy Council. In his first letter to the Fremier the Lord Chief Justice says:—

Court of Court of Quern's Bracon, Mov. 10, 1871.

Drak Mr. Glarsyone—It is universally believed that the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to the seat to the Court of Cournon Pleas wasted by Mr. Justice Montague Smith has seen made, not with a view to the discharge of the ditties of a judge of that Court, but sumply to qualify the last Atorney General for a seat in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, under the recent act of thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth Victoria, chapter 91.

I feel warranted in assuming the general bedief to which I have referred to be well founded from the fact that the Lord Chancellor, with a view to consemplated changes in our judicial system, has, notwithstanding my carnest remonstrates, declined for the last two years to fill up the vacant judgethip in the Court of Queen's Bench. It cannot suppose that the Lord Chancellor would hil up the number of the judges of the Court of Common Preas, while, to the great inconvenience of the suitors and the public, the number of the judges of the Court of Common Preas, while, to the great inconvenience of the Such is kept incomplete.

I assume, therefore, that the announcement in the public papers, which has so startled and astounded the legal profession, is true; and, this being so, I feel myself called upon, both as its byed of jife, common law of England and as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to beg you, if not too last, to reconsider any decision that may have been come to in talk matter, or, at all events, to record my emphatic protest against the course proposed, as a Judge, because a colorable appointment to a judgeship for the purpose of evading the law appears to me most seriously to compromise the dignity of the Judicial office; as a member of the Judicial Committee, because, while grave dounts as to the legality of the appointment are entertained in many quariers, none seem to exist as to its grievous i

As a mere subterfuge and evasion of the statute.

Mr. Gladstone refers the question to the Lord Chancelior, Lord Hatherley, and speaks of the transaction as "a joint one;" but the defence is most lame, for it cannot be doubted that the unnecessary appointment of Collier as Judge of Common Pleas was made tout the incumbent might pass on, without discharging any of the duties—except, perhaps, drawing a salary for doing nothing not loath to justify what is everywhere and by all parties styled a disreputable job. The letters of Sir rogatives of justice.

M. Rouher is here, in London. The French government have given him his passports and very significantly informed him that it has the right to exclude him from the country. Of course this right is always reserved, but reference to it suggests that

clude him from the country. Of course this right is always reserved, but reference to it suggests that if M. Rouher attempts to return to La Belle France certain serious obstacles will prevent. In this manner the dugetty and tassy Adolphe seeks to stine imperialism, but the very attempt seems to give it life and vigor.

THE SHOOTING OF ROSSEL.

It is known that of the press telegrams in reference to the shooting of Rossel seventeen were detained and sent to the Bureau of the Prefecture at Versailes for approval. Finally a few were permitted to go, but so late that they were not of much more value than if they had been sent by post. The universal cry which comes from France is, "Give us a man." Gambetta slone seems to have the energy to iniuse any life into republicanism. As for Thiers, his years and his rivals will soon get the better of him.

American passports.

The following order has been posted in the office of the American Minister in London:—

Executive Order.

In pursuance of the authority conferred upon me by the sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, approved August 15, 1856, I do hereby prescribes, in addition to the fees beretofore prescribed, that the sum of 85 shall be charged for the granting or usuing of each passport granted or issued in any foreign country by any diplomatic or consular office of the United States.

Executive Charlers, Oct. 13, 1871.

It is reported here that the Americans are required to take out new passports, which gives the

charged for the granting or issuing of each passport granted or issued in any foreign country by any diptomatic or consular officer of the United States.

EXECUTIVE CHAMPER, Oct. 13, 1871.

It is reported here that the Americans are required to take out new passports, which gives the unpleasant impression to the innocent traveller abroad of a desire on the part of some officials to extort fees unnecessarily. However, the object of the order seems evidently to induce people to obtain their passports in America of the State Department before sailing.

THE PRINGE OF WALES AND THE FREEMASONS,

A large meeting of Freemasons of the Grand Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall last night, expecting some special reference to the limess of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. After the natual formalities, the Most Noble Grand Master (the Marquis of Ripon) rose and said—

Berthern—Before we proceed to the business standing on the paper I feel it to be my duty—and I feel condeant that it discharging that duty I shall be supported by the unantimous approval of every trother of this Grand Lodge to ask your indulgence while loffer to you a resolution which arises ought to be said the articless of our equilations and one tentify deep and heartiest sympathy, which would feel for that illustrous brother whose dangerous liness not only has, out is still causing the greatest analety in the breasts of every right-thinking Mason throughout the land. We all know the liness which the Prince of Wales has been for some time suffering, and I am sure we should be wanting in our duty as English Masons II, assembled in Grand Lodge, at the Beart of every one—that of deep sympathy for his Royal Highness, coupled with our humble but series years that the Great Architect of the Universe will in the means of the seeing which rises in the heart of every one—that of deep sympathy for his Royal Highness to the Universe will in the mercy reature our illustrous brother to his usual health and strength. It is gratifying to observe the deep feeling of the R

brother to his family and the affectionate regard of his brethren is Freemasoury.

REPUBLICANIEM

seems to be associated in England with the layish sprinkling of cayenne pepper at present. Dlike at Derby said he did not come before the audience to attack the present government. This soothing statement was succeeded by a shower of rotten eggs, another free use of red pepper which set all the audience sneezing. At last Sir Charles withdrew from the hall by a side door, leaving the great question of land tenure unexpounded.

A numerously attended conference met at Birmingham on the 6th of December to discuss the best means of reforming the constitution of the House of Lords. Members were present from all parts of the kingdom. The hereditary principle in legislation was declared in a series of resolutions, unwise and unjust, and especially a protest was antered against

the interference of English bishops in legislative

speak but met with a warm reception not altogether agreeable.

One of the Loudon papers says of the great row:—

The honorable Baronet valmy endeavored to obtain a hearing, the disturbance increasing as he proceeded. One disseation to the platform was ejected. In the body of the haif the uproar was equally great until a dezes policement of the police out," "No police at public meetings." At the circumstance increasing as a public meetings, "A quantity of Cayenne pepper was thrown about, and the andience were selzed with nix of sanesing. When the atom of insupprobation had somewhat a abstited Sir Charles said he abould make a few remarks in vindication of the right of public discussion; but the confusion rose still higher, and vain attempts were made to weed out few dissentiants. The andience amused themselves by attempts at singing, while others nooted most vocaferously. The Chairman asked for a zow of hands in favor of hearing the honorable Baronet, and there were about a dozen hands beid up against it. Fir Charles being unable to obtain a hearing resumed his seat. Mr. Gloscop sent down another contingent on the desemblents in one of the side salicities and one of the desemblents and there were about a shoul of trimph. Hearting the honorable flavored tried to proceed. A portion of the addience then commenced singing "R. Be Briannia." Sir Charles said the political conduct of the House of Lorus was what might be expected from men possessing the great temptation of unlimited and irresponsible power. Under these most trying circumstances the lorus had behaved as they should have behaved; he blamed not the men but the system under which the House of Lorus was what might be expected from men possessing the great temptation of unlimited and irresponsible power. Under these most trying circumstances the lorus had heaved as they should have behaved; he blamed not the men but the system under which the House of Lorus was so indefensible that we need not think twice before acting, replied. "Perhapat wire will be propose

turned out fifty of the rascais, and if you will sit down they will turn out the rest, as the police are in increased numbers.

Sir Charles Dilks, continuing, said the question was what remedy should be proposed? Life peers would be to leave matters where they are. If a small number were selected—names of distinction, like that of Mill—it would give a chance of distinction, like that of Mill—it would give a chance of distinction, like that of Mill—it would give a chance of improving the House, but he doubted whether they would accept the privilege. It would not be possible to continue to create life peers. The life peers would by the others be termed "lifers," as were huse who were transported for life. He suggested that there should be a limitation of the powers of the House of Lords. He objected to the Lords having any vote as to the Army Regulation and the Hallot bills. They should not regulate the manner or manage the machinery of representation. He doubted whether it was necessary to have a second house at all. Many had said that great conservative Peers, on the abolition of the House of Commons. He had sufficient faith in the power of the electors to avert any evils from this cause. The House of Lords was a necessary by the necessary when one was necessary. When there was a great wave of the the step of the theory of the theory of the constituences. This only showed the need for improved representation. If we had to choose, he would sooner have a limitation of their power than the position of the poper have a limitation of the Upper House; but he would sooner have a limitation of the Upper House; but he would sooner have a limitation of the Upper House; but he would sooner have a limitation of the Upper House; but he would sooner have a limitation of the Upper House; but he would sooner have a limitation of the Upper House; but he would sooner have a limitation of the Upper House; but he would sooner have a limitation of the Upper House; but he would sooner have a limitation of the Upper House; but he wou

(From the London Morning Advertiser.)
The "Hole-in-the-Wail," the rendezvous of the democratic political agitators, was on Monday night, December 4, or rather Tuesday morning shortly after midnight, the scene of a most violent uproar. A concert had been given during the night for the benefit of the Secretary of the Democratic

Club held at the house, and at the close Mr. W. Os borne, the chairman of the Patriotic Society, also held at the nouse, proceeded to hand over the pro-ceeds to the secretary, and in doing so remarked that

ceeds to the secretary, and in doing so remarked that he was sorry the amount was so small, but it was only characteristic of the working classed emocrats meetings here. They were ready enough to come when meetings were going on and there was nothing to pay, but if they were expected to take a twopenny toket for the beneat of any man who gave night after night of his time to serve them they stopped away.

Mr. Odesit (rising in a great rage)—I rise to order. I object to these constant repeated attacks on the working men that come here, and these insunations against the liberaity of the democrats generally, and these frequent lamentations about their shortcomings. I ist not the first time you have done this, and I now tell you, Osoorne—mind I give you fair notice—that II ever you do it again I will move your ejection from this room; ay, more than that, I'll move that you be ejected from every democratic association in London.

Air. Osborne—You move my ejection from the room! Are you the dictator, then, throughout the country, and assume a power that we are not even to express an opinion? Who are you, that you are to do that?

to do that?

Mr. ODGER-Well, mind; don't you do it again.
Mr. ODGER-Well, mind; don't you do it again.
Mr. ODGER-Well, then. Pil denounce you in every democratic organization I go to, and move that you be excluded from every association. You call yourself a democrat! You are no democrat, nor no friend to democracy. You have been crazy on money matters ever since you had your thousand pounds, and it ever you were to get another thousand you'd go mad. You never do anything else but talk about your money, and what you do for the society, and make doleful lamentations about other men not giving; but I tell you the working classes haven't the money to give.

Mr. OSBORNE—I have done more for democracy

money to give.

Mr. Osborne—I have done more for democracy than ever you have.

Mr. Truscorr, interposing—You never did anything; you never gave a shilling to the association but what you have had two for it.

Mr. Osborne—It's a lie. I have never taken, as others have, money for anything I have done, with the exception of a pound a day for one month when I went out for the Reform League.

Mr. Obder—No; but you have done all you could to damage every democratic movement you have been admitted into; but I'll take good care you ain't admitted hot oany more.

Mr. Osborne—Pil take good care I have no more to do with you—any of you—in money matters. I am no professional agitator, you know. I don't get my living by that. I can make a great deal more money out of my own business, you know; but you shall not run any society I am connected with into debt any more, and if you get into dest you shall get out of it.

Here a number of speakers rose to address the meeting at once, and for a time a scene of the fiercest altercation and the greatest uproar imaginable ensued.

Mr. Odder (shouting at the top of his voice)—Oh, he only brings up these money matters to damage the republican movement throughout the country.

Several Speakers—Look here, don't let us have this row now; there are several reporters in the room.

Mr. Odder—Oh, let them report it if they like; I

Mr. Odorn-Oh, let them report it if they like; I don't care. He did all the harm he could to the republican movement the other night.

Several Sprakers-ves, he told about the blanket having to be raffed to support the Republican newspaper, on purpose that it might get into the press; and that was a lie after all, for it was a bed quitt.

Mr. Osborne-Well, never mind; it put a wet blanket on your republican humbur.

Mr. Osborne -Well, never mind; it put a wet blanket on your republican humbug.
Mr. Obgen-I tell you that you onght to be scouted from every democratic association.
Mr. Osborne-Oh, you are not going to be dictator, if you think you are, Do you mean to tell me that if I choose to go in for manhood sufrage and the ballot, and to get Parliamentary reforms that way, that I am to be hounded down by you, because I and other workingmen don't choose to follow you in all your mad schemes about a republic? You know as well as I do that with all the forces and all the real working classes against you you and all the real working classes against you you have no chauce of a republic. Why, if you were in earnest, you would do what I should do if I meant anything—you would sharpen your swords and learn your drill; but you gon't mean anything but talk, and you are not the men that will ever get

tearn your drill; but you gon't mean anything but talk, and you are not the men that will ever get a republic.

Here the speaker, who is a very powerful man, gave emphasis to his deciaration by bringing down his fist with great weight and shivering into several pieces the desk already split.

Mr. Opurr, who now dashed forward with greater vehemence to make a still further breach in the "hole-in-the-wall," continued:—I tell you, Osborne, you are a disgrace to democracy. You talk about having ideas or principies of your own; you've got none. We have, I have blumage, but you i—you pluck our blumage, and strut about in it. And, what is more, you are the dirty bird that fouls every republican and every democratic nest you can get into. ("Hear, hear," and great uproar.)

Several speakera again endeavored to obtain a hearing.

Mr. Osborne—Am I to be badgered in this manner by a lot of you? Is it not enough for me to fight one, without having the whole iot of you? You are afraid to open your mouths. What nave you got to be afraid to open your mouths. What nave you got to be afraid to open their mouths because of him.

Mr. Osborne—I'll take care you don't. No; you shan't get this society into debt again for your public demonstrations. It is time, I think, to speak about monay matters when I have the Printer com-

ing here crying in the room for £7 owing to him for printing, and another coming here sending in a bill for £14 for getting up the last Hyde Park demonstration, and people coming here and telling us they'll write to the newspapers and expose us if they don't get their money. There is the bill-sicker in the room now; why don't you pay him? You shall have no more money out of me for agitation; and as for the little I was paid for going into the country a month for the Reform League, I did work for it, and that is more than some of you did, who took the money and never went at all; and I will give you the names if you like.

At a quarter to one on Tuesday morning the reporters left, but the battle was still going on.

IRELAND.

The Second Trial of Robert Kelly-The Counsel and the Press-Extraordinary Appeal to the Attorney General.

The trial of Robert Relly for shooting at Consta-ble Mullen with intent to kill will take place probably to-morrow, as the Commission of Oyer and Ter-miner opens to-day. The interest taken in the fate of the prisoner is not at all so intense as on the last occasion, when he stood charged with the murder of the notorious Head Constable Talbot; but still the forthcoming trial will attract no ordinary attention.

HIS COUNSEL are making every effort in their power, as on the

result of the trial. They have addressed a letter to the

ATTORNEY GENERAL

for Ireland with reference to the comments which appeared in several journals relating to the former trial and acquittal, and the charge still pending against him. The letter opens by stating that since the trial a number of articles have appeared, both in the English and Irish newspapers, impugning in the most violent manner the verdict of the jury, attributing to the juriors disregard of their carns, and pronouncing fielly guilty of murder. Several of these articles have threatened the abolition of trial by jury in Ireland as the necessary consequence of the verdict, and many of them have alluded to THE FORTHCOMING TRIAL, in express terms calling for his conviction, and stating that his acquittal on the present charge would prove Ireland unft either for trial by jury or for Irecdom. They say that these articles are beyond all question libels, for which the publishers are

that they are contempt of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and that, nurther, they are libels upon the jury who tried keily and upon the administration of justice, punishable by information or indictment. In order to enable the Attorney General to judge of the extent and manighity of these fivels they submit to him a series of extracts taken from several influential journals, both in Engiand and Ireland, along with a list of the newspapers in which they appeared. Many of these articles, it is charged, contain the

can calmiv approach the trial on the new charge while such on the former jury are permitted to be made with impunity and threats of this nature held out as 10 the new trial, most of the English articles have been copied into firsh newspapers, and the English newspapers them elves have an extensive circulation in Jubbin. The prisoner has not the means of insultating the legal proceedings from which alone he can gain protection against these attempts to prevent his fair trial and insure his conviction. Under these circumstances there is no alternative out to appeal to the Attorney General as the chief law officer of the crown to prosecute the publishers of those libels, and so assure the jurors of Jubbin that they will be duly protected against such attacks. They are emboldened to making application to the Court for a writ of attachment against Eichard Pigott, said that if any paper had written articles,

against Richard Pigott, said that if any paper had written articles,
PREJUDGING THE CASE OF THE PRISONER
he would "feel bound to institute proceedings against the; paper just as much as against the Irichman." It is impossible to say what will be the result of this appeal; perhaps the Attorney General may take no notice of it, and then the prisoner's counsel can say that it is impossible for their client to have a fair trial. The prisoner is certain not to suffer through the want or the mability of counsel.

ABD-UL-AZIZ-KHAN TO P.US IX.

Letter of the Sultan of Turkey to His In-Well-Beloved Friend, Pope timate and

Translated literally from the Turkish language for

Translated literally from the Tuvkish language for the New York Herald.]

The Sultan has written the following letter to the Pope with regard to the missions of Mgr. Franch1:—
To the Dignity of the missions of Mgr. Franch1:—
To the Dignity of the Majestic, Very Noble, Very Much Beloved, Our Interact And Sincerne Friend, Pives IX:—
Mgr. Alexander Franchi, who has been sent to our capital with an extraordinary mission, in order to mannest and to communicate the sentiments of sincerny and affection which jou are in the habit of showing toward us, is about to go tackwards freturn to Rome. I have been extremely satisfied with the expressions of affection and friendship which the above-mentioned has communicated to me from your supreme dignity, as well as with your worthy letter which has been writt-n to us in the matter. I declare that I always desire the increase of the prosperity of your friendship and the consolidation of mutually affectionate relations and it is for this burpose that our friendship and the consolidation of mutually affectionate relations, and it is for this purpose that our present letter has been written, which, arrive, as it will, by the grace of God, and once your authority will know that such is our intention, we sincerely hope that your supreme dignity will have the grace to do generously everything that is necessary for our mutual affection.

ABD-UL-AZIZ-KHAN.

1288 SCIABAN 7 (Oct. 22, 1871.)

By the grace of God.

To the dignity of the majestic, very noble and very much beloved, our intimate irlend, Plus IX., Pope.

THE NORTH POLE.

Interesting Letter from Dr. Petermann to Prosor Struck with New York Herald Enterprise—He Proposes to Come to America. The following letter from the famous Dr. Petermann, of Gotna, to Protessor Thompson B. Maury, of Washington, will be read with very general inter-

mann, of Gotna, to Professor Thompson B. Maury, of Washington, will be read with very general interest:—

GOTHA, Nov. 22, 1871.

Hompson B. Maury, Esq., Washington:—

My Dear Sir—Alter I had my attention drawn to your admirable papers for some time back, I am now most lightly gratified in receiving by the post, just arrived, yours of the 11th mst., with the envoy of the New York Herald, of the 3d and 4th inst., and nor both I beg to tender you my humble thanks. I am most highly gratified by the view you take of my endeavors as well as of the results of this year's little voyage of my iriends, Payer and Weyprecht. I can assure you that the latter will merit your praise.

Your articles and writings on the matter will be most highly prized, not only by myself, but also by Germany in general. I shall to-morrow send the papers to the Emperor of Austria, who is a great friend of our endeavors. If you could send me a few more copies of both papers of the Herald (by the publishers; you would much oblige me, and by it do good service to the cause of Arctic exploration in general and these our German endeavors in particular, and the Herald itself would be made known by it in Germany and Europe. Six or ten copies would be very welcome to me.

Pray don't, my dear sir, think that what you say for America does grate at all upon my car. **

I should be quite as happy if this great problem (the greatest geographical problem of the time, and which has engaged the fleets of many seafaring nations for 300 years) should be settled by America, but I am also greatly encouraged by such kind indulgence as you have shown to proceed in my own ritings and views is the true American style of being wide awake and going ahead, doing me the honor of telegraphing the circular of the 9th October to New York (at the suggestion of the Herald correspondent, for in Europe we are slow compared to that. Consequently I nail your friendship with particular pleasure, and shake hands with you across the Atlantic. * * * 1 enclose a proof of a circular, t

An attempt was made on Wednesday night by

John Sharkey and others to rob the private house No. 222 East Thirty-fourth street, where a large No. 222 East Thirty-fourth street, where a large quantity of clothing, carpets and other goods, to the value of \$5,000, were stored away. The goods and house belonged to Mr. William W. Smith, of 213 East Thirty-fourth street, who caught Snarkey and his companions in the act and gave warning to Officer Hirner, of the Twenty-first predict, who was close by and who arrested Sharkey. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Plunkitt at the Yorkville Police court restarday and held in default of \$1,000 ball for trial.

CONGRESS.

Sumner's Presidential One-Term Amendment to the Constitution.

The Ghosts of Jackson, Harrison, Webster, Clay and De Tocqueville Invoked in Its Support.

Ben Wade Admitted to Their Company.

THE AMNESTY BILL IN THE SENATE

Amendments in Avalanches—Close Voting-Senator Morton's Amendment Rejected and Adopted-The Bill Not Acted On.

BLATHERING DAY IN THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, 1871. The Vice President announced by letter that he could not be present to-day, and Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. L., was chosen President pro tem. lowing joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution

Convinite the president to one term.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment of the constitution combining the President to one term;

Whereas for many years there has been an increasing conviction among the people, witiout destinction of party, that one wielding the rust patronage of the President should not be a candidate for les-election, and this conviction has found expression in the solemn warmings of illustrions citizens, and in repeated propositions for an amendment of the constitution comining the President to one term.

Whereas Andrew Jackson was so fully increased by the peril to republican institutions from the temptations acting on a President, who, wieding the vast patronage of his office, is a can held for re-election, that in his first annual Message, after setting forth the design of the constitution "to secure he independence of each department of the government and promote the analthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created," he did not hesitate to say, "the agent most like y to contravene this design of the constitution is the Chief Ragistrate," and then proceeded to declare, in order particularly that this appointment may, as far as possible, be placed ocyond the reach of any improper induences, in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people uncommitted to any other course than the strict him of constitutional duty, and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power and the weakness of its possessor will admit, "I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of pre-moting such amendments of the constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service," and when, again, in his third annual Alessage, the same President renewed this patriotic appea;

Whereas William Henry Harrison, following in the footstops of Andrew Jackson, tell it a primary duty in accenting his nomination as President of the United States had been limited to on

that I have been an observer of them I believe it has been very rare that we have been able to elect a Freadent of the United States who has not been tempted to use the vast powers entrusted to him according to his own opinions to advance his re-election." And then, after exposing at length the necessity of this amendment, the veteran Senator further declared:—"There are defects in the constitution, and that this is among the most garing all men have seen. Now let us mare the nerve, let us have the resolution to come up and apply the remetly.

Whereas these testimonies, everaling intense and widespread conviction of the American people, are reinforced by the friendry observations of country is under such great and lesting obligations, in his famous work on "Democracy in America," where he says in words of singular clearness and force, "Burique and corruption are vices natural to elective governments, but when the chief of the government can no re-elected, those vices extend indentitiely and compromise even the existence of the country. When a single candidate seeks success by intrigue, his manouvres can operate only over a circumscribed space; when, on the contrary, the chief of the government himself enters the ranks of candidates, he borrows for his own purpose the force of the government. In the first case it is one man with his feeble means; in the second, it is the government list, with its immense resources, which it intrigues and corruptia." And then, again, the same great writer, who had studied our country so closely, testines it is mpossible to consider the ordinary course of affairs in the United States with not precivity that the desire to be re-elected dominates the thoughts of the President; that all the policy of his administration tends to his point; that his best movements are subordinated to this object; that in proportion as the moment of the crisis approaches individual interest substitutes their in his mind for the general interest;

Whereas all these concurring vower, resching into all par

President of the United States shall be thereafter eligible to that odies.

85.0. 2. This amendment shall not take effect until after the tin of March, 1973.

ON "RECOMMENDATIONS."

Mr. SUMNER, in introducing this amendment, said:—"I shall content myself with a brief remark. This is the era of civil service reform, and the President of the United States, in a message, has already called our attention to that important subject and made recommendations with reference to it. It may be remembered that I hailed that message at once as it was read from the desk. I forbore then to state that imseedione important recommendation, one without which all the other recommendation, one without which all the other recommendation, on a mendment of the constitution in conformity with the best precedents of our history and with the recommendations of linestrious men, limiting the person holding the office of President to one term. Sir, that is the initial point of civil service reform. That is the first stage in that great reform. The scheme of the President is the play of "Hamlet" without Hamlet, I propose by the amendment that I offer to see that Hamlet be brought into the play." (Laughter.)

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Onlo—Does the Senator propose to postpone the play of civil service reform until we adopt this amendment.

The joint resolution was read and laid over.

Mr. SUMNER—No, but I propose to

PUT HAMLET IN THE PLAY.

It need not take long to do that.

The joint resolution was read and laid over.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that the amendment was not to go into effect unit March 4, 1873, and, therefore, would not interfere with the preferences of Senators for any particular caudidate next year.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Retreachment to inquire whether any moneys have been paid by private persons there, then to report the names of any particular caudi-date next year.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Retreachment

isting to proposals and contracts for the transportation of the mails and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices. The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any one to refuse to enter into and perform a contract after receiving the award therefor; declares that no bidder shall be released from the obligation under his bid, even after an award is made to a lower bidder, until the contract shall have been duly signed by the latter. It is also provided that the Postmaster General may reject bids for mall service which shall appear to him, upon investigation, to be fraudulent or fleucious, and among other provisions is one that, after a regular bidder or contract or to luff, his contract when bedder or contract or to luff, his contract the cater into contract or to luff, his contract when made, the Postmaster General shall proceed to contract on the best obtainable terms with any responsible party, whether a bidder or not, for performing the said service.

tract on the best obtainable terms with any responsible party, whether a bidder or not, for periorming the said service.

NORTON, THE DEPAULTING POST OFFICE CLERK.

Mr. SANYER, (rep.) of S. C., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Postmaster General to inform the Senate what persons were sareties in the official bond of Mr. Norton, the late defaulting clerk in the New York cuty Post Office; if he had given such bond, and, if otherwise, who were the sureties in the official bond of such other officer as may have been responsible for the official conduct of said Norton; the amount to which such sureties were severally bound; whether the amount of the defalcation of said Norton has been repaid into the Treasury, and, if otherwise, what steps, if any, have been taken to secure said payment by suits against said sureties or otherwise.

Mr. CLAYTON, (rep.) of Ark.) Tose to a personal explanation. He called attention to an article in the Chronicle of Washington stating that the Jucianty Committee had been for some days investigating certain charges against him, and that the investigation was likely to result in his expulsion, and asked the chairman of that committee (Mr. Trumbull) what information he flad upon the subject.

Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of Ill., replied that there

and asked the chairman of that committee (Mr. Trumbull, what information he had upon the subject.

Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of fill, replied that there was no such investigation going on, and that he had never heard of it before.

Mr. A. G. Thurman, (deni.) of Ohio, offered a resolution to admit Mr. Goldthwaite, of Aisbama, to a seat in the Senate pending the investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections of his right to the seat. It was in accordance, he said, with the uniform practice in such cases to admit a Senator having a proma facie claim to a seat pending the investigation of his claim.

Mr. Sireman was opposed to admitting Mr. Goldthwahe, because evidence had been taid before the Senate that several of the memoers of the Legislature which elected him held their own seats by fraud and violence, and that others were heligible to office uneer the fourteenth amendment.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the unfinished business.

THE HOUSE GENERAL AMNESTY BILL, was taken up.

The pending amendment was Mr. Morton's, providing that the act should not be construed so as to validate the elections of anybody to an office under the United States government who was at the time of his election ineligible by law.

The amendment was rejected by the following vote:—

Yeas-Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Caldwell,

YRAS.—Messrs, Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Caldwell, Carpenier, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry of Mich., Fiannagan, Freinghinsen, Hamilto, Morfill Of Me., Morrill of Vi., Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool-Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Sawyer, Scott, Spancer, Sumner, Windom—28.

Nays.—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Casserly, Guoper, Davis of Ky., Davis of W., Va., Fenton, Ferry of Conn., Hamilton of Md., Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kellogg, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Norwood, Robertson, Saleburr, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Stockton, Thurman, Fipton, Trumbull, Viokers, West.—29.

MR. SUMNER'S AMENDMENT, then Came up.

Mr. Thurman made the point that it was not in order, because it was a measure which, if it stood alone, could be passed by a majority vote, while the pending bill required a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Frumsull raised the point that the amendment was not in order because it would require the approval of the President in order to become a law, whereas the Amnesty bill could become a law without the President's approval.

Both points were overruled by the Chair.

Mr. SUMNER then addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment.

the following vote:—

Yas.—Messra Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Bucktogham,
Calowell, Carpenter, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Edmunds,
Ferry of Michigan moon Royton, Preingalysen, Hamilin, KeiFerry of Michigan moon Royton, Nya, Fatterson, Fomeroy,
Fratt, Ramasy, Rice, Sherman, Spencer, Snmner, West,
Wilson and Windom—B.

Nava—Alcorn, Bayard, Blair, Boreman, Casacriy,
Cooper, Davis of Kentucky, Davis of Western Vrainia,
Festion, Ferry of Connectiout, Hamilton of Maryland, Hill,
Hilchcock, Johnston, Keily, Lewis, Logan, Kurrill of Maine,
Norwood, Fool, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawer, Scher, Scott,
Stevenson, Stewart, Tburman, Tuton, Trumbull—B.

Scott, Stevenson, Stewart, Tburman, Tuton, Trumbull—B.

Steresson, Stewart, Thurman, Tupton, Trumbull—30.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment which would exclude all members of Congress, succeeding the Thirty-fifth, who participated in the rebellion, which was lost, the vote being—Yeas, 27; nays, 31.

Mr. Phatt, (rep.) of Ind., offered an amendment providing that the removal of disabilities should not give the persons so relieved, any status in court which they do not now possess in asserting claims against the United States. Rojected—Yeas 25, neys 34.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by striking out the

Inc executive deplatments of the government in the continuent in t

The amendment was concurred in -yeas 29, nays

Mr. Summer again offered in the Senate his Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Mr. Kellogo opposed it, and urged the passage of the bill as it came from the House as a matter of justice and sound policy. The people of the South had naturally affinated with the republican party, but they were opposed to it now because it was identified in their minds with laws that oppress them, subject them to heavy and grinding taxation and put them at the mercy of loafers, thieves and adventurers. adventurers.

Mr. A. G. Thurnan denounced Mr. Sumner's mendment as proposing the most flagrant violation of the constitution he had ever heard pro-

amendment as proposing the most hagrant violation of the constitution he had over heard proposed.

Mr. Robertson, (rep.) of S. C., wished to call the attention of the country to the fact that men who heralded themse, ves as the friends of amnosty had voted to trammet the bill with amendments.

Mr. Sawyer was conduent that this Congress would very soon pass an amnesty bill, and he was willing to wait for it for the sake of getting a properly framed bill.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., charged that certain Senators who had arged the passage of an amnesty bill had to-day voted for amendments intended to delay the bill until a committee should have reported on the claim of one man to a seat in the Senate, referring to Governor Vance, of North Carollina. He had himself seen men on the foor of the Senate buttonholm Senators to postpone the bill until that case should be settled. The measure was now defeated for the time, and, therefore, he appealed to its friends not to press it further just now.

At twenty-live minutes to seven, without acting on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1871. The House met as in Committee of the Whole on

The House met as in Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Moore, (rep.) of Ill., in the chair, for general debate. There were very few members present, most of them having leit the city for the Curistimas holidays.

Speeches were made by Mr. Harris, (dem.) of Va., in favor of the repeal of the law prohibiting the payment of the claims of disloyal citizens for army supplies; by Mr. Sheldon, (rep.) of La., in advocacy of a bill for leveeing the Mississippi River; by Mr. Ritchie, (dem.) of Md., on general politics, and by Mr. Blairs, (rep.) of Mo., in favor of general amnesty.

While Mr. Blair was speaking a message was received from the President, in answer to a resolution calling for information about Cuban matters, but as the order of the House yesterday was that no business should be done to-day, the Chairman deciined to open the message, although the desire to have it printed was expressed by Messra. Banks, Hoar and Kerr.

Mr. Blair was followed by Mr. Parker, (rep.) of Mo., who opposed general amnesty and criticised and repudiated the sontiments expressed by his colleague excusatory of the robelion and apologetic for the system of slavery.

Mr. Burderff, (rep.) of Mo., characterized Mr. Banr's speech 2s so monstrous in sentiment and as so extraordinary that every Representative from Missouti was bound to repudiate it.

In the course of, the session the chairman reconsidered his position in regard to the President's message, and opened it as Speaker pro tempore.

The House at twenty-five minutes to three Oclock P, M. adjourned till the sun of January, 1872.